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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Senate committee made adverse report on the nomination of Ewart to be U. S. District Court Judge for the Western District of North Carolina. — The President has sent to the Senate correspondence on file in the State Department bearing upon the peace treaty. — W. S. Porterfield & Co., commission stock brokers, New York, have made an assignment; assets $30,814.49 and liabilities 40,449.88. — The General Assembly of Alabama by resolution ask the President to make Gen. Wheeler a major general in the regular army. — The cut in cotton rates, inaugurated by the S. A. L., has been made permanent and regular by the Southeastern Freight Association. — Fifteen troops of cavalry, regulars, leave Savannah to-day and tomorrow for Cuba. — Tom Sharkey put out Jack McCormick in the second of a six-round bout at Philadelphia. — Sixty-seven cadets at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester poisoned; all are out of danger. — New York markets: Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent., last loan at 3 per cent.; cotton quiet; middling uplands 6⅞c.; flour quiet and generally held, with sellers and buyers considerably apart; wheat—spot easy; No. 2 red 85½c.; corn—spot steady; No. 2, 40c.; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet at 44½@45c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 34 deg.; 8 P.M., 44 deg.; maximum, 55 deg.; minimum, 34 deg.; mean, 44 deg.

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 2.34.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 6.6 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—For North Carolina—Rain, followed by snow in northwest portion; colder in western portion; fair and much colder Tuesday night; fresh variable winds, becoming north westerly and increasing.

Port Almanac---Jan. 31.

Sun Rises	7.04 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.24 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 20 M.
High Water at Southpor	10.32 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	1.02 P. M.

South Africa is rejoicing in the return of prosperity to America. The demand for diamonds is increasing and the prices are going up,

A reward of $500 was offered for the apprehension of a Texas bank clerk who got away with $7,000, and there is a good deal of room in Texas for a straight run, too.

According to a New York paper twenty-seven of the richest men in the country have been made $150,000,000 richer in the aggregate by the recent advance in the price of stocks.

The people of the United States use five times as many telephones as the people of any other nation, and they do five times as much talking, if Congress isn't in session more than half the time.

Miss Laura Smith, a teacher in the University of Nebraska, has inherited a fortune of $15,000,000 by the death of an English relative. This is a Miss fortune that many young women wouldn't object to.

Senator White declares that we can't "assimilate" the Filipinos. Well, that will not prevent the expansionists from swallowing them, if they can, and take their chances on the assimilating process.

Some men are so provokingly obstinate and unreliable. William Nash, of Connecticut, aged 90, who was supposed to be fatally ill with pneumonia, persisted in getting well and celebrated his recovery by marrying a festive widow aged seventy.

An old soldier who died recently took so much paternal interest in his house-keeper that he married her so she could become a soldier's widow and draw a pension. Some men are endowed with so much thoughtful consideration for other folks.

An exchange remarks that some people have a great dread of being buried alive. Some people are so peculiar. There are a good many people who object so much to being buried that it is the very last thing they would do, and they would kick against it then if they could.

Hawaii is to come under our navigation laws, which means that Hawaii is one of our little coast group and none but American vessels can run between these ports and our other ports. When we scoop the Philips the same process may be applied if the "open door" doesn't swing in the way. The indications are that we will eventually have quite a considerable stretch of coast.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Miss Hattie Taylor announces through the STAR that she is ready to take a class in delsarte and elocution.

— The schooner *B. I. Hazard*, Captain Blatchford, arrived to Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co. yesterday from New York.

— Deputy Sheriff S. Hill Terry yesterday carried Clara Leonard, colored, to the asylum at Goldsboro. He returned last night.

— The big fire alarm bell at the chemical engine station, on Fourth street, was out of fix several hours Sunday, but is again in ringing order.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— Spirits turpentine closed at an advance of one-half cent yesterday, being quoted at 42½@43 cents. There were receipts yesterday of forty-two casks.

— George Malachia, colored, submitted to the charge of assault and battery before Justice McGowan's court yesterday and was let off with the costs.

— Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 5¾ cents for middling. There were receipts of 439 bales, against 916 bales received on the corresponding day in 1898.

— On account of the inclement weather, Captain Ward, of the *Sessoms*, did not run his steamer on the excursion trip to Point Caswell Sunday, as was advertised.

— Miss Eva Thompson will be united in marriage to Mr. Geo. E. Parker, of Parkersburg, W. Va., to-night at the home of the bride-elect, No. 413 North Second street.

— There were receipts yesterday of 1,773 barrels of rosin, most of which was brought down on Underwood's flats to Paterson, Downing & Co. The local market was firm yesterday at 90@95 cents per barrel.

— The schooner *J. H. Parker*, Captain Hammond, arrived at Fort Caswell yesterday, and after discharging her cargo of cement, etc., will enter this port to Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co., ship brokers.

— Dr. Hoge conducted the afternoon service at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday. There was a very gratifying attendance. Miss Nora Scott rendered a solo. Dr. Voigt, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, will be the special speaker next Sunday.

— Charles Sullivan, colored, was tried by Justice Fowler yesterday for assault on a small white boy. He was fined $5 and costs, but the fine was afterwards remitted, the negro having proved a good character and the offence having been proven to be a frivolous one.

— Invitations were issued yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daniel for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mamie, to Mr. Jno. W. Blomme. The ceremony is to be performed February 8th, at 3 P. M., in Grace M. E. Church. Cards for admission to the church accompanied the invitations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. Gore—Coffee.
N. F. Parker—Furniture.
F. T. Mills—Horses and mules.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Miss Hattie Taylor—Notice.

CURIOUS ABOUT "MYSTERY TEA."

All Friends of St. Cecelia's Circle Invited. The Officers.

Very many people are curious to know what will be the solution of the mystery in connection with the "Mystery Tea" to be given by St. Cecelia's circle of St. James Parish at the residence of Mr. T. D. Meares, 408 Market street, Wednesday afternoon and evening. Every one is confident that the young ladies of the circle are preparing for a really unique entertainment. Invitations were issued yesterday, but a cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the circle to attend, whether they receive written invitations or not.

The officers of St. Cecelia's Circle, under whose auspices the "Tea" will be given, are:

President—Miss Mary F. Meares.
Vice President—Mrs. C. S. Grainger.
Secretary—Miss Maud Kingsbury.

Star Course and Lyceum Attractions.

The box sheet of reserve seats for the banjo recital by Mr. Alfred A. Farland, which is booked for Friday night of this week in the Y. M. C. A. auditorum, will open to-day in the office of the secretary. The seats will be reserved at the same time for the lecture by Hamilton Mabel, which will be the attraction on Tuesday night of next week. Both these attractions, it will be remembered, are to be under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Star Course and the Wilmington Lyceum Association.

Now Mrs. Virginia Hardy.

January 25th, at Poole's Rock, Vance county, the country home of her father, Capt. John H. Sharp, Miss Virginia Sharp, was married to Mr. George P. Hardy, Rev. Wm. S. Pettigrew being the officiating minister. The bright young bride is well known in Wilmington where she resided several years, and where she still has many friends, all of whom tender their hearty congratulations.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

They Protest Against Representative Rountree's Bill to Abolish Jury Exemptions.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD

At the Court House Last Night—Resolutions Expressing Their Sentiments Will Be Sent to New Hanover's Legislators.

Pursuant to the call issued in the morning papers day before yesterday by Mr. James W. Monroe, president Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Co., Mr. M. Rathjen, president of Howard Relief Fire Engine Co., Mr. H. J. Gerken, president of Wilmington Hook and Ladder Co., and Mr. T. J. Gore, foreman of Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Co., a large number of members of the old volunteer fire companies, who by reason of five years' service in the fire department are exempt from jury and militia duty, met in the Court House last night to protest against the enactment of a bill recently introduced in the Legislature by Representative Rountree, abolishing these exemptions.

Mr. James W. Monroe called the meeting to order and Mr. Wm. Calder was made chairman. Messrs. Jno. Haar, H. J. Gerken, J. O. Brown and representatives of the press were elected secretaries.

The chairman read the call, as originally issued, and spoke at some length in opposition to the bill in question. Among other things, he said that the firemen were asked to surrender this privilege for patriotic reasons, but that they had already shown their patriotism by serving the public gratuitously for five years and some a great many years longer. They had rendered value received for the privilege granted, many having suffered serious injuries and some having even lost their lives in the service. He admitted the necessity of having competent jurors, but there was abundant material besides those that were exempted.

Mr. N. B. Rankin read a letter from Representative Rountree, stating that the bill was designed not only to abolish the exemptions of the Wilmington companies, but would apply equally to all other fire companies in the State, certain railroad employes, factory superintendents, etc., who were at present exempt by reason of the nature of their employment. Mr. Rountree further stated in the letter that the bill was introduced at the request of a number of citizens of Wilmington.

Capt. Louis Belden thought the bill as introduced would be unconstitutional in that it would be a breach of contract on the part of the State.

Mr. Timothy Donlan said that while he favored competent jurors, it was not absolutely necessary for the volunteer firemen to surrender their certificates of exemption to accomplish this result. He also said that in many instances the incompetent juries were selected purposely by lawyers.

Mr. H. J. Gerken stated that in case the bill should become a law and a fireman should be summoned on the jury or for military duty, that the companies should come to his rescue and make a test case before the Supreme Court.

Capt. J. L. Boatwright stated that he had read the United States Constitution touching this matter and that in his opinion the law would be unconstitutional.

Col. Roger Moore expressed the same opinion as to the constitutionality of such a law, but thought as a matter of patriotism the firemen might temporarily surrender their certificates for two years or more until the jury box could be purged.

Mr. R. B. Clowe answered Col. Moore's argument by saying that if the privilege was temporarily surrendered the State would then have the right to annul the contract permanently.

Mr. J. D. Smith and others stated that the argument offered in behalf of the purging of the jury box was not sound, as that could not effectually be done until June, when the complete jury list would be revised.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. R. H. Pickett, W. P. Oldham, W. H. Northrop, E. G. Parmele, James W. Monroe. W. C. Von Glahn, J. W. Plummer, Jno. Haar, J. G. L. Gieschen and others, all of whom were opposed to a surrender of the privilege.

Capt. Louis Belden, then made a motion, which was unanimously carried, that a committee composed of one member from each of the white volunteer companies be appointed to frame suitable resolutions for presentation to New Hanover's representatives in the General Assembly expressing disapproval of the bill now pending, with reference to the exemptions in question.

The motion was amended at the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Northrop, making the chairman of the meeting chairman *ex officio* of the committee. It was also amended at the suggestion of Mr. J. D. Smith giving the committee plenary powers in the matter.

The chairman announced the following appointments on the committee: Messrs. N. B. Rankin, J. H. Watters, J. G. L. Gieschen and T. J. Gore.

A motion also prevailed that every member of the volunteer department holding a certificate of exemption and opposing the bill in question, is requested to sign the resolutions before they are presented. All those present last night, of which there were more than a hundred, expressed their willingness to sign such a resolution and for the convenience of those who may wish to sign them and who were not present last night, a copy will be left at each of the following places during to-day, where they may be seen and signed: H. J. Gerken's, J. G. L. Gieschen's, W. C. VanGlahn's and T. J. Gore's.

The committee will meet early this morning, frame the resolutions and leave them at the above named places.

The meeting last night was a most enthusiastic one and those present were unanimous in their opposition to the bill abolishing the exemption.

AN ELABORATE MASONIC BAZAAR.

Will Be Held in This City April 5th, 6th and 7th—Special Committees Appointed.

At a meeting held last night in St. John's Lodge room a movement was inaugurated the object of which is to hold a Masonic Bazaar on April 5th, 6th and 7th, the proceeds to benefit the splendid new temple to be erected during the coming Summer and Fall.

It is proposed to use the Opera House and City Hall for the bazaar. While the arrangements have not been made in detail as to the various features of the event, still it can be safely asserted that there will be a series of entertainments in the Opera House in which the best local talent of the city will be interested. In the City Hall there are to be exhibits of various kinds. The interest of Masons in all parts of the State will be solicited and no pains are to be spared by the various committees in their efforts to make the Bazaar a complete success, a credit alike to the Masons, the city and the State.

The following special committees were appointed last night to work up the various features of Bazaar attractions to wit:

Music—Mr. J. W. Monroe, Mr. W. P. Toomer and Mr. A. M. Waddell, Jr.

Refreshments—Mr. E. P. Bailey, Mr. J. H. Watters and Mr. D. C. Love.

Entertainment—Dr. W. E. Storm and Eugene S. Martin, Esq.

Finance—Mr. T. E. Sprunt, Mr. Isaac Bear and Mr. R. C. Cantwell.

Advertising and Decorations—Major W. A. Johnson, Mr. H. H. Munson and Mr. J. W. Monroe.

The meeting last night was really a joint session of representatives from each of the Masonic lodges of the city; will in the future be known as the General Committee, and will meet regularly on every Monday night in St. John's Hall.

Dr. J. E. Mathews was last night elected permanent chairman of the General Committee and Dr. R. W. Price secretary.

The various lodges of the city are represented on the general committee as follows:

St. John's Lodge No. 1—Dr. J. E. Matthews, Dr. W. E. Storm, Eugene S. Martin, Esq., H. H. Munson and Dr. R. W. Price.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319—Major W. A. Johnson, Mr. Isaac Bear, Mr. J. W. Monroe, Mr. R. C. Cantwell and Mr. T. E. Sprunt.

Orient Lodge No. 395—Mr. E. P. Bailey, Mr. D. C. Love, Mr. J. H. Watters, M. W. P. Toomer and Mr. A. M. Waddell, Jr.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Several Tracts Belonging to Southerland Estate Sold by Commissioner.

A. J. Marshall, Esq., as commissioner, sold at auction at noon yesterday five tracts of land belonging to the estate of the late T. J. Southerland, as follows:

Tracts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, known as the Southerland farm and race track, situated 2 miles east of the city, was bid in by Mr. G. W. Westbrook for $1700.

Tract No. 4, consisting of a lot 30 x 150 feet, on Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, with two story dwelling house, was sold to Marsden Bellamy, Esq., for $580.

Tract No. 5, consisting of a lot 40 x 100 feet on Wooster between Eighth and Ninth streets, with one-story five-room dwelling house, was sold to Mr. D. L. Gore for $195.

The land was sold to satisfy a mortgage and brought in total $2,475.

Mr. Wilkes Morriss was the auctioneer.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—101 bales cotton.

W., C. & A. Railroad—239 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 45 barrels rosin, 102 barrels tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—21 casks spirits turpentine, 119 barrels rosin, 63 barrels tar

W. & N. Railroad—75 bales cotton, 4 spirits turpentine.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—133 barrels rosin, 72 barrels tar.

Steamer Driver—3 casks spirits turpentine, 6 barrels rosin, 71 barrels tar.

Steamer Seabright—23 bales cotton, 5casks spirits turpentine.

Ugderwood's Raft—1350 barrels rosin.

Steamer Rogers—120 barrels rosin.

Total—Cotton, 437 bales; spirits turpentine, 42 casks; rosin, 1773 barrels; tar, 308 barrels.

Turning an Honest Penny.

The "common" stock of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has become a prime favorite with "the boys" in Wilmington. All have been buyers, and the market has been going steadily in their favor. The advance in this stock has been steady for some time, and during the past ten days it has been rapid. It sold at 80 in Richmond yesterday, and its friends consider it a good purchase at these figures.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. R. B. Carr, of Atlanta, Ga., was in the city yesterday on a business visit.

— Mr. A. D. Newberry, of Dunn, N. C., was in the city on business yesterday.

— Wade Wishart, Esq., of Whiteville, was here yesterday on professional business.

— Second Lieutenant Henry G. Bishop, post quartermaster at Fort Caswell, spent last night in the city.

— Miss Annie S. Noel, after spending some time in this city the guest of Miss Ruth Harriss, has returned to her home at Lexington, Miss.

— Messrs. J. A. Patterson, H. B. Duffy and F. Fred Alppin, of Newbern, arrived in the city yesterday and are registered at The Orton.

— Mrs. Ivers Lewis left yesterday for Jacksonville, Fla. She was accompanied by Miss Sue Kidder Meares and Miss Houghton. Miss. Meares is Mrs. Lewis' guest and will spend about six weeks in Florida.

A HARBINGER OF SUCCESS.

The Musical Association's Practice for To-night's Benefit Concert.

The Wilmington Musical Association had a successful rehearsal of the selections which they will render during the benefit concert to-night, yesterday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. The rehearsal was assuredly a harbinger of a successful programme to-night. As heretofore announced, the benefit concert will be given to-night in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium and much of the very best local talent will participate. Miss Norma Foster, now in the New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston, is the beneficiary.

WILL ATTEND THE DRILL.

General O'Connor and Confederate Veterans at W. L. I. Armory To-night.

General O'Connor, of the British army, who is spending some time in the city, the guest of his brother Major D. O'Connor, has accepted an invitation to attend the regular weekly drill of the Wilmington Light Infantry to-night at the W. L. I. armory. Quite a party of Confederate Veterans are also expected to attend and it is probable that a sort of informal reception will be held after the drill to afford the military men an opportunity to meet the distinguished British general.

Mr. Holland Exonerated.

J. M. Holland, of this city, who was several days ago placed under bond for his appearance before Justice Geo. Bellamy, of Brunswick county, to answer to a charge of forgery, went down yesterday with his counsel Herbert McClammy, Esq., and was found not guilty. The prosecutor was a negro and it appeared from the testimony that the negro, in the presence of witnesses, authorized Mr. Holland to sign his name to a mortgage. Later, the negro had some words with Mr. Holland and hit upon the forgery scheme to get revenge. The prosecution was adjudged to be a malicious one and the negro was taxed with the costs in the case.

Mayor's Court Yesterday.

As is usually the case on Monday, the Mayor's docket was quite heavy on yesterday. Betsy Mills, colored, for being drunk and disorderly, was sentenced to ten days in the guard house. Jno. Howard, a white man, was sent to the hospital, it appearing that after being picked up drunk Saturday night he had several fits in the station house. Thos. Hill and Thos. Wimberly, both colored, submitted to charges of being drunk and were let off with the costs. M. M. Tippett, for being disorderly, also submitted and was let off with the costs.

Active Members' Meeting.

A meeting of the active membership of the Wilmington Young Men's Christian Association was held last night in the Association's apartments. President Jno. Frank presided. There was a general and rather informal discussion of the Association's work. The appointment of the committees to serve during the ensuing year was about the only matter of public interest which engaged their attention. The committees, however, are not yet completed.

Will Continue Until March 1st.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Y. M. C. A. held yesterday at noon arrangements were made with temporary Secretary J. L. Smith for him to continue with the association until March 1st and devote his time to working up new memberships and collecting membership dues. Mr. Caldwell, the new secretary, will arrive to-day.

W. A. Porterfield's Assignment.

A report of the assignment of W. A. Porterfield & Co., commission brokers, of New York city, is published in to-day's STAR. The firm had a branch office in Wilmington and also at Charlotte, Fayetteville and Raleigh. Some of Wilmington's speculative 400 are said to have been "burned" by the failure, but not seriously.

Fire on Red Cross Street.

The residence of Miss Lou Smith, No. 205 Red Cross street, caught fire from a defective flue in the dining room yesterday morning about 8.20 o'clock. The fire department was summoned by an alarm from box 24, and the flames were quickly extinguished. The damage was about $25. The building is insured with Mr. W. W. Hodges.

STATE PENITENTIARY

A Resolution Adopted in Both Houses to Elect Twelve Directors Next Friday.

BILLS ABOUT WILMINGTON.

To Fund Various Issues of Bonds—To Increase the Present Number of County Commissioners—To Revise Jury List of New Hanover.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 30.—The Senate Elections Committee to-night decided to seat Eaves and Lambert, Democrats, contestants against Keerley and Souther, contestees, from the Thirty-first district.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Carter. The following bills were introduced:

To incorporate the Carolina and Northern Railroad Company.

By Senator Ward: To repeal Chapter 57, Laws of 1895, relating to the election of justices of the peace; to further white government in the counties of North Carolina by re-enacting Chapter 17 of the Code, with reference to the election of commissioners and magistrates.

By Senator Travis: To provide extra commissioners for Warren county.

By Senator Travis: To incorporate the Great Falls Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

Senator Jones, from the Fourteenth district, was administered the official oath by Judge Clark, and president pro tem. Smith was also sworn in.

Passed Final Reading.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed final readings: To amend and consolidate the charter of Greenville; to amend the charter of Jonesboro; to amend Section 38 of the Code in regard to internal improvements; to repeal Chapter 150, Laws of 1897, as to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company; to amend Chapter 122, Laws of 1897, relating to the same company; to alter the dividing line between Whitehouse and Britt townships, in Robeson county; to allow the city of Greensboro to issue bonds; to increase the number of commissioners in Northampton county; to re-enact, amend and extend the charter of the Atlantic and Yanceyville Railroad; to revise the jury list of New Hanover county; to amend Chapter 65, Laws of 1895, relating to the town of Greenville; to repeal Chapter 491, Laws of 1893, in regard to impounding stock in Edgecombe county; joint resolution providing for the election of directors of the State's prison on Friday, February 3d.

House Proceedings.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and Rev. E. C. Glenn offered prayer. The following bills were introduced:

By Giles: To give each member of the First North Carolina regiment, who is serving in Cuba, a medal.

By Brown: To change Stanly county from the Eleventh to the Eighth Judicial district.

By Leak: To incorporate the Pee Dee News Transit Company (a telephone company).

By Willard: To add Gabriel Holmes and Duncan McEachern as commissioners of New Hanover; also to refund $150,000 of Wilmington's bonds due in 1912, $100,000 due in 1915, and $150,000 due in 1919, by the issue of four per cent bonds.

By Patterson: To amend the charter of Maxton.

By Boushall: To incorporate the Raleigh Storage Warehouse Company, of Raleigh, capital $10,000.

By Harrison: To elect cotton weigher at Enfield.

The calendar was taken up. A joint resolution was adopted to go into the election of twelve directors of the penitentiary next Friday.

The following bills passed: To create two new commissioners of Rowan county; to appoint a joint committee to investigate the Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes at Greensboro; to allow McDowell county to issue bonds to settle its outstanding and bonded debts; to allow Durham county to issue bonds for public schools.

Bills passed final reading giving Jackson, Northampton county, a dispensary; to allow the various divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line in North Carolina to change name to the "Atlantic Coast Line Railway of North Carolina," and making them domestic corporations of North Carolina—it so changes the name of the Wilmington and Weldon, and then ratifies the consolidation of the Richmond and Petersburg road, and incorporates the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Virginia.

By leave, Craige introduced the four following bills, all by request: To place the offence of cruelty to animals in the jurisdiction of magistrates; to allow clerks of court, under certain circumstances, to pay out money to minors who are wards of law; to prevent necessity of kissing the Bible when taking oath; to amend law in reference to service of summons by publication.

Bills Passed.

To allow the town of Lexington to issue bonds for a graded school, and other purposes.

Senate bill to make cruelty in another State and abandonment for one year another cause for divorce, the law to apply to cases which occurred prior to January 1st, 1899, was referred, owing to an error in date.

To elect a cotton weigher for Charlotte.

To declare the Southeastern Railway Company duly incorporated and to enlarge the charter; it is to be from Ashpole to Hub.

To allow the commissioners of Craven county to fill vacancies not due to death in county offices; justices of the peace to fill vacancies in the board of county commissioners.

To extend the corporate limits of the town of Hickory.

To amend Chapter 147, Public Laws of 1897, regarding powers of sale, mortgages and deeds of trust, devolving duties upon executors and administrators or trustees on mortgages and validating their acts,

To allow Nash county to levy a special tax in stock law territory.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The Session of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, N. C., has learned with profound sorrow of the death of our former pastor, the Rev. Matthew B. Grier, D. D., who entered into his rest on Monday, January 23rd, 1899, at his home in Philadelphia.

Dr. Grier's pastorate began July 18th, 1869, and continued for nearly nine years. In this time Dr Grier left upon the Church a lasting impress, and the fruits of his ministry abound unto this day. His dignified and commanding presence, his genial and courtly manners, his accurate scholarship and broad culture, his high standard of duty, his devoted love to God and man, his humble trust in Jesus Christ and dependence upon Him to make his ministry effective; are recalled with grateful affection by our older members who were privileged to enjoy his ministry, and his visit to us in 1893, while refreshing their hearts, awakened in their children the same affection.

Dr. Grier's ministry marks an epoch in the history of our Church. When he came to us there were but 84 members, 60 of whom were white and 24 colored. There were but two resident members of the Session. There were no deacons. The male members were few, and active workers fewer still. The Trustees were high-toned honorable men, but for the most part not communicants. By a steady growth from year to year, and especially by the memorable revival of 1888, the Church went forward, until its membership was more than doubled, its Session enlarged a Board of Deacons organized, a mission chapel built, a colony sent forth, and the Church transformed into a working organization that from that time to the present day has been a great and growing power for good in the community and throughout the Synod. During his ministry, on the burning of the old Church on Front street, the present beautiful lot was purchased and the elegant Church in which we now worship was erected.

When the cloud of war burst over the land, pastor and people sorrowfully agreed to separate. But the strife that divided the sections made no breach in the mutual affections which has continued unto this day. Nor does death divide us. In the Church Triumphant to which he has gone he has found far more of those to whom he ministered than remain here. And those who "a little longer wait" find an earnest of their inheritance in the love that still unites them to the sainted dead.

In commemoration of Dr. Grier's ministry in this Church, and in testimony of our grateful love,

Resolved 1, That a Memorial Tablet to Dr. Grier be placed in the main auditorium of the Church.

Resolved 2, That a copy of this Memorial be sent to Mrs. Grier, with the assurance of our cordial affection and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved 3, That copies of the same be sent to the *Presbyterian* of Philadelphia, to the *Presbyterian Standard* and to the city papers.

PEYTON H. HOGE, Moderator.
B. F. HALL, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. F. PARKER.
Furniture, Furniture Novelties
No. 17 S. Front St.
Every week a BARGAIN, but ONLY FOR THAT WEEK. Don't come the week after and expect the same prices. I am good natured and all that, but my special prices are made to advertise my business, and on them I put no profit.
THIS WEEK that indispensable article, a CHIFFONIER—the price, come, see, and you will snap at the Bargain.

HORSES AND MULES.
Just received new load Horses and Mules. Among them some extra fine drivers, roadsters and mated teams. And a full line of general purpose and farm Horses and Mules. Can compete with any firm in quality and price.
L. W. BATES,
Market street between Second and Third.

Coffee, Coffee.
199 Bags Coffee.
1700 Barrels Flour.
500 Bags Peanuts.
543 Barrels Molasses.
794 Bags Corn.
300 Bags Meal.
131 Barrels Sugar.
25 Bales Pee Dee Plaids.
20 Bales Rockingham Sheeting.
Also, Rice Straw, Hay, Canned Goods and all other goods in my line.
D. L. GORE,
ja 21 tf

Pure German Kainit
1000 bags German Kainit.
2500 bags 13 per cent. Acid.
2100 bags Gibbs' H. G. Guano.
1500 bags Navassa Guano.
1900 bags W. G. & Co. Guano.
1000 bags Golden Belt Guano.
1500 bags Tobacco Guano.
1000 bags Powers & G. Guano.
1000 bags Truckers Guano.
100 bags Muriate of Potash.
100 bags Nitrate of Potash.
Shipments from Wilmington or Charleston.
W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington N. C.
ja 26 tf

Christmas is Over
Our Oranges all Gone,
and we thank you for the trade given us.
We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.
Our Motto is to Please.
McNAIR & PEARSALL.
ja 6 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods
ARE ALREADY ON EXHIBITION AT
Johnson & Fore's Store.
SUCH AS
Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons and Laces.
THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF WASH FABRICS. MANY THINGS ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.

Be sure to examine
THEIR STOCK OF
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
ja 24 tf

"We Are the People"
Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof
SEED OATS.
We have sold for ten years the well known brand of
"Q" FLOUR,
and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction
Vollers & Hashagen,
Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.
ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.
To all whom it May Concern:
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.
H WALTERS,
B. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.
ja 20 td

Send Us Your Orders
For Fresh
Cakes and Crackers, Cheese,
New Catch Mullets.
ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES,
FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.
And we will fill at Bottom Prices.
D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.

For Sale.
100 barrels Choice New River Mullets.
100 barrels Choice Molasses.
200 bags Coffee.
200 boxes Tobacco.
200 boxes Lye.
Lots of other goods for sale at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
ja 32 tf 12 Market street.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT AS WELL AS
at The Unlucky Corner
Webb's Cream Corn.....10c per can
Standard Tomatoes (3 lb can)..05c per can
London Layer Raisins.....10c per lb
Nice Pealed Peaches (3 lb can) 12 1-2c per can
The finest old Government Java Coffee (raw) in town.
The highest grades of Roasted Coffees on the market.
The best Tea for $1.00 in the city—Oolong or Gunpowder.
Buckwheat and Maple Syrup.
S. W. SANDERS.
ja 20 tf

GOOD STALK CUTTERS FOR SALE
By J. C. McCaskill, Maxton, N C
Also, fine Building lots.
January 19th, 1899. ja 14 2w

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31.

DECIDED ADVANTAGES.

Cotton manufacturing in the South is still an interesting topic of discussion with Northern industrial papers and others which give any attention to industrial matters. They have long ago ceased to discuss whether Southern mills could become successful competitors of Northern mills, for they have given that up as a demonstrated problem now beyond the range of discussion, and are trying to solve the problem as to whether the Northern mills will be able to continue in the field as competitors of the Southern mills. Some think that by devoting attention to certain special lines of goods they may still continue to do a profitable business for many years, while others, (in which some of the manufacturers agree) believe that it is only a question of time when the cotton manufacturing business will practically pass from the North to the South and the relative positions be just the reverse of what they were half a century ago. They have many good reasons for this opinion when in addition to the generally admitted and unquestionable climatic advantages, the proximity to the cotton fields, the cheapness of fuel and labor, the lighter taxation, less restrictive legislation, &c., they note the steady increase in the number of mills in the South, the entry upon the manufacture of finer grades of goods, and the large dividends compared with the dividends of the Northern mills.

Mill building in the North is practically at a stand still and the dividends are small compared with what they were a few years ago, with very little prospect of their becoming much larger, although there may be under more favorable conditions some improvement in this respect for some of the mills if not for all. The trouble with many of the Northern, and especially the New England mills, is that they were built and equipped with machinery years ago, machinery which was very good for those days, but bears no comparison to the improved machinery of these days with which most of the new mills in the South are equipped. To replace this antiquated machinery with new machinery would require a good deal of money and be equivalent almost to starting over again, and it is reasonable to assume that comparatively few mill men will be willing to do this when the dividends have been reduced to such a low figure. If they decide to continue in the business they will prefer locating in the South, where the prospects are better, and the probabilities of fair returns on the investment greater.

This is the view that some of the New England mill men who have established plants in the South already have taken of it. They simply took time by the forelock and did what they felt they would be eventually compelled to do. Not a year has passed, for the last ten years at least, when Northern mill men or their representatives have not visited the milling sections of the South to study the situation to ascertain as far as they could the number and extent of the alleged advantages in this section, and there are very few of these who have not discovered some, while some have discovered a great many. And yet they are discovering new ones. The following which we find in the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, taken from the New York *Times*, gives one of the lastest discoveries. It says:

"Not even the South itself has a more vital interest in the development of Southern industries than is taken by the New England manufacturers, especially those whose product is cotton cloth of one kind or another. The stock holders of mills like those at Fall River have noted with apprehensions well grounded on the diminution or disappearance of profits, the recent steady increase in the number and size of factories built in the cotton-growing part of the country, and naturally they are studying the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two regions with the greatest care. Hitherto they have tried to hope that, though the South is favored by proximity to raw material, an abundant supply of comparatively cheap and docile labor, and less stringent laws regulating the hourse and age of employment, New England's industrial supremacy can still be maintained because the Northern operatives have a greater aptitude for this sort of work, and, therefore, can more than earn their higher wages. This whole theory of the situation, according to a Fall River mill agent who has been conducting a quiet investigation of Southern conditions, is in need of thorough revision. The Boston Transcript quotes him as saying that if the Northern mills had nothing to fear except the cheap labor and long hours of their new competitors, there would be no great cause for anxiety. According to this authority, the Southern mill hands are naturally as intelligent as those of New England; will demand and get higher wages and shorter hours in the immediate future, and unionism is sure to devolop among them. The one permanent and dangerous superiority which he credits to the Southern mills is, curiously enough, their isolation. Plants separated from each each other, as were for many years the factories of Rhode Island. Connecticut and Maine, possess two advantages which a mill that is one of many in a large town will never have—the operatives, having few opportunities for employment, are necessarily more tractable ,and the preservation of business secrets is vastly easier.

The distribution of the Southern mills, which the agent here quoted calls "isolation," is in his opinion what gives the South the "permanent and dangerous superiority" over other sections. This is the first time we have seen this point referred to in this way, but we have in discussing the advantages in the South called attention to this fact as one of the very important advantages, and one, too, upon which, aside from the advantage to the milling industry, there was cause for gratification. It is not only better for the mill owners and for their employes, but for the States in which the mills are located, that they be distributed, and the more distributed the better; better to have many small hives of industry than a few large ones. In the small ones the employer and the employed come closer together, their relations are more friendly, they take more interest in each other and the employer is not so apt to regard his employe as a mere machine from which he is to get us much work as possible for as little reward as possible, and the employe is not so ap to look upon his employer as a mere grinding task master.

While this condition lasts there will be little combining of employers to cut down and keep down wages, and there will be little combining of employes to put wages up. The opportunities for neither of these would exist with the mills distributed as they are, nor would there be the same incentive as there would be if the mills were centered, at a few points. This "isolation" has been one of the principal reasons of the mutually satisfactory relations between the operators of mills and their employes in the South, where strikes and lock-outs have been rarely witnessed. For many reasons it is to be hoped that this "isolation" will be continued.

A HORRID MESS.

The report of the sub-committee which has been investigating the management of the State farms in Anson county and the rice farms in Brunswick more than verifies the charges of incompetency that had been made, and does more than that, for it shows not only the grossest mismanagement, in which there was no system in directing the labor, or of keeping records of receipts or expenses, but shows a good deal of such a nature that it is not fit to go into print. It is simply a horrid, putrid mess, that stirring only makes the more noxious.

The Anson county farms contain 2,600 acres, of which 800 were uncultivated. These might have been leased, but Superintendent Smith "kept putting it off" until it was too late. The land on these farms was worth about $1.50 an acre when the State leased it in 1896, and they are now supposed to be worth about $3 an acre, the enhancement being the result of ditching, clearing up, etc., all of which goes to the benefit of the owner of the land.

They had an alleged steward or book-keeper, but the institution didn't seem to have had much use for books. About all the information the books could give the committee was that 280 bales of cotton had been sold, but for how much the books didn't tell. They found about 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,400 bushels of cotton seed, and a lot of fodder, hay and peanuts and about fifty piny woods rooters, 55 head of mules, worth from $10 to $50 a head, and six horses. About 400 cords of wood had been cut and shipped to Raleigh, but what it brought there was no record to show. Nor was there anything to show the amount of bills due. The steward thought there was about $60 due, but the committee found that there was over $2,000, one merchant in Wadesboro having bills unpaid for over $500, for supplies furnished. It costs the State $460 a month to guard the 110 convicts on these farms.

On the rice farms the committee find 40 acres out of 500 in cultivation on one, 110 out of 260 on another, and 25 out of 100 on another. Under good business management, this would be the best of the farm investments, but there was no business management, everything being done in a shiftless way, and no steps taken to protect the crops made. There was fine rice, now worth $1.15 a bushel, exposed to the weather for want of houses to store it in. The committee find debts of over $5,000 due in Wilmington, but had no means of telling how much more.

On one of these farms there were 66 convicts, white and black, corralled in the same quarters sick and well together, with a perfect indifference to their comfort or to the health of the well, and in utter disregard of decorum. This is in brief the substance of the report of the sub-committee some of which cannot be published on account of its revolting character.

Senator Brown, chairman of the sub committee, says the Penitentiary indebtedness will foot up at least $110,000 and probably more, and that it will require an issue of $200,000 worth of bonds to pay up and supply the necessary money to run the institution until the next crop comes in. He favors abandoning the lease plan and buying land, which is the sensible thing to do if the State persists in farming.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMEET.

After much work, much thought, much investigation of suffrages, and the laws bearing upon them the committee in the Legislature have agreed upon the following constitutional amendment on the suffrage question, in lieu of article six:

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 year of age and possessing the qualification set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county nine months, and in the precinct, ward or other district in which he offers to vote, six months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until six months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court, upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may hereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 4. Any person presenting himself for registration or voting shall be able to read and write any part of the Constitution in the English language, and shall have paid by the first day of February the poll tax for the previous year, as prescribed by law, and shall exhibit the receipt therefor. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

SEC. 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherin he then resided; and no son or grandson of any such person not less than 21 years old at the date of the adoption of this amendment of the Constitution shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of the educational qualification prescribed in this article, provided he shall have registered prior to December 1, 1902, in accordance with the terms of this article, and no person shall be allowed to register under this section after that date.

SEC 6. A separate registration under this section shall be made by the registration officer, who shall, at the close of the registration in the year 1902, make a sworn copy in duplicate of the list of persons registered under this section, showing in detail where the applicant registered as a voter of 1867, or prior thereto, or as a son or grandson of such voter, and the registration officer shall deposit one of said duplicates in the office of the Secretary of State, to be by him recorded and preserved as a part of the permanent records of this office, and the other of said duplicates he shall file with the Clerk of the Superior Court of his county, to be by him recorded in a book provided therefor. All persons whose names appear on said list shall be admitted to register for all elections in this State, unless otherwise disqualified. The General Assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide the manner in which the classes of persons provided for in this section shall register.

SEC. 7. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

SEC. 8. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ——, so help me God."

SEC. 9. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: first, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted, or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and mal practice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 10 This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The substantial difference between this and other plans proposed is that it eliminates the property qualification, and makes suffrage dependent upon educational qualification, save in the exceptions stated in the amendment. It is based on the Louisiana law.

WE GIVE NO REWARDS, an offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Our plan is to give every one a chance to try the merit of Ely's Cream Balm—the original Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head, by mailing for 10 cents a trial size to test its curative powers. We mail the 50 cent size also and the druggist keeps it. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Fayetteville *Reporter:* The heaviest snow storm in this section in several years commenced here at 3 A. M. this Saturday morning, and has continued since in large flakes until til the ground at this writing is covered to a depth of about 6 to 8 inches, with no indication of abatement.

— Raleigh *Post*: George W. Justice, an attorney of law at Ashville, N. C., was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny and is now confined in Wake county jail, awaiting trial at the next term of Wake Criminal Court. Singularly strange is the fact that Mr. Justice is held on the charge of larceny of law books. The evidence was so strong that Mayor Powell had no other alternative than to send the accused to jail to wait the next term of court.

— Newton *Enterprise*: We understand that the wells that went dry last summer are beginning to show the effects of the rainy winter we have been having. It is now thought that there will be no trouble about water this summer. —— She boiler of the engine at Coffee & Co's sawmill, near St. John's church in Cline's township exploded last Thursday afternoon. The engine and boiler were demolished and some pieces were thrown half a mile. There were seven men working at the mill at the time. but luckily not one of them was hurt. The main part of the boiler, which was thrown about ten yards, fell right at the feet of two men, and nearly all af them were covered with dirt and ashes. But this, and a terrible scare, were the extend of the damage to the men.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Mr. Geo. A. Baker, a traveling salesman, of Lexington, committed suicide at Columbia, S. C., on the 25th inst. He leaves a wife and five children at home in Lexington. Mrs. Baker is related to some of the best families in the State —— Solomon Holeman, a negro of good reputation, living on Mr. W. B. Coppedge's farm near Cedar Rock, Nash county, was called to his door on Saturday night and seized by four men, claiming to be officers of the law and carried to a fence near his house, where he grew suspicious and jerked away from them. As he ran off his assailants fired six shots after him, two taking effect. His wife gave the alarm, and the would be murderers fled. Dr. Edwards, a promient Nash county physician, found it to be a critical case. All the parties are colored, but there is much indignation over the affair.

— Greensboro *Telegram*: A short while before noon Friday Alf. Gibson, colored, went to the home of John Wilburn, colored, in north Morehead township, about two miles north of this city and raped Wilburn's daughter Martha, The victim is a half witted girl, of 18 years, and was at home with some younger children, when Gibson went to the house, displayed a pistol and committed the crime. Gibson is a low, heavy set, ginger colored negro and comes of a mean family. He has a brother now in the penitentiary, serving a seven years term for this same crime. Two other brothers have served, or are serving, terms on the county roads for less serious crimes. Alf. has served more than one term on the roads. The matter was reported to the police yesterday afternoon, and a few hours afterward Policeman Weatherly and Constable Scott found Gibson at the home of his brother, not far from the scene of the crime. He was brought to jail.

TWINKLINGS.

— Jones—"Miller ought to shell those Filiy inos." Johnson—"Huh, that's just their game."

— Jones—"Wonder what made Columbus first think that the world wasn't square." Johnson—"Reckon somebody put up a job on him."

— Mansard—"I may be awfully ignorant, but what are 'Job's comforters?" Hallroom—"What the landlady puts on your bed these cold nights."

— Herbert—"Yes, she and I are engaged, 'Two souls with but a single thought,' you know. She—'And which of you takes care of that?'"—*Life.*

— Miles—"Marriage is a failure." Giles—"How do you know? You were never married." Miles—"That's how I know. You see, the girl refused me."

— Reporter—"I wasn't aware his family is one of the first families." City Editor—"Well, it is. Why, we've paid as high as $10 a column for scandals about his family!"—*Detroit Journal.*

— Mrs. Gruber—"I called on Mrs. Morse to day. It must be terrible to be such a confirmed invalid." Mrs. McSinnix—"I don't know. She always has a topic for conversation."—*Boston Transcript.*

— The aged attorney looked keenly at the young lawyer. "Do you love my daughter?" he asked. The youngster hesitated. "Before I give you a direct answer, judge," he said, with much earnestness, "I want you to pledge me your word that the information will not be used against me"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Not in it: Mrs. Doolan—"Only think, Mrs. Grogan; thot dear Paddyrowsky has practised so har-rd at the pianny for the lasht six months thot he has paraloized two fingers" Mrs. Grogan—"Begarrah! thot's nothing, Mrs Doolan—Me daughter, Mary Ann, has practised so har-rd fer the lasht six months thot she's paraloized two piannies."—*Judge.*

—— Alger's friends intimate that he would like to resign—though it is difficult to conceive of his doing so genteel a thing—but it appears that Senators Hanna and Elkins are putting in motion every possible agency to prevent such a result, as a change in the war department might seriously affect the interests of army contractors who enjoy the favor of those two worthies.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— New Jersey is threatened with rivalry in the business of chartering corporations of doubtful character and intentions. It is said that the charter of the Ice Trust granted by the Maine Legislature confers the privilege of doing almost any kind of business, from storing ice to running a European steamship line, building railroads or trolley lines, or establishing a bank or an insurance company. Its authorized capital stock of $60,000,000 indicates a disposition to "cut ice" for various undertakings.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The champions of expansion and imperialism are now trying to turn southern senators to their side by arousing their prejudices against Senator Hoar for his bitterness against the south after the war. This is too ridiculous to be seriously entertained by thinking men. It is too late now to wave the bloody shirt. Mr. Hoar entertained these prejudiced in the past, he has outgrown them now, but if he still feels them this would be no justification for southern men to abandon a position simply because Mr. Hoar advocates it. They are not children.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

CLOTH FROM CATTAIL.

A New Use For the Humble but Pretty Water Plant.

Very few probably are aware that the fur, or vegetable down, of the cattail is a marketable article, superior to feathers or cotton for many purposes. It is not quite so valuable or useful as elderdown, but it approaches it very closely and is cheaper than any of the three. As a matter of fact, a great many people are today using articles covered with cattail products who have no idea where the material comes from.

It is a vast extent of country, comparatively speaking, from which the cattail is gathered. It comes from the swamps along the numerous creeks that put in from the Delaware bay, from Morris river to Cape May. The average amount gathered in the season is a ton a day. The work of gathering and transporting it, and then weaving it into the many forms which it must take before becoming salable, constitutes a considerable industry.

One of the most elaborate uses to which this material is put is that of covering sofas. Very many of the supposed plush covered divans are really covered with a fabric of cattail. It wears better than the plush, and is infinitely cheaper.

The same argument that applies to the sofa is applicable to the pillow. Very often, however, such pillows go by another name.

Sofa pillows also are made of cattail, because a pillow avowedly covered with cattail would probably be regarded with contempt. Call it Alaskan plush, however, or Shetland wool that has been treated by a new process, and it will sell readily enough, and give good satisfaction too.

The family album which graces the center table in the parlor of so many farmhouses is also in many instances adorned with cattail covers, although the housewife cannot be convinced they are not plush. She has doubtless paid almost as much as if they were what she supposes, and naturally she scoffs at any person who hints that she has been victimized. It is becoming a prevalent custom to use cattail fur on the back of hand mirrors and brushes, which have heretofore been backed with plush. Some say that the substitute is really proving better than the original. The head rest, too, seen on the easy chair is often of cattail—and it is none the less comfortable for that.

Another article for which the cattail is used is the bed quilt. The elderdown quilt is an old time article of luxury. The cattail quilt is every whit as comfortable and costs about one-quarter as much. In New Jersey at least the housewife fully appreciates the value of the cattail quilt, however much her less well informed sisters may scoff at the idea.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FUNERAL OF PIUS IX.

The Body Lay In State Four Days In the Chapel of the Sacrament.

It was in the Chapel of the Sacrament that the body of the good Pope Pius IX was laid in state for several days. That was a strange and solemn sight too. The gates of the church were all shut but one, and that was only a little opened, so that the people passed in one at a time from the great, wedge shaped crowd outside—a crowd that began at the foot of the broad steps in the piazza, and struggled upward all the afternoon closer and closer toward the single entrance. For in the morning only the Roman nobles and the prelates and high ecclesiastics were admitted by another way.

Within the church the thin stream of men and women passed quickly between a double file of Italian soldiers. That was the first and last time since 1870 that Italian troops were under arms within the consecrated precincts. It was still winter, and the afternoon light was dim, and it seemed a long way to the chapel. The good man lay low, with his slippered feet between the bars of the closed gate. The people paused as they passed, one by one, and most of them kissed the embroidered cross and looked at the still features before they went on. It was dim, but the six tall waxen torches threw a warm light on the quiet face, and the white robes reflected it around.

There were three torches on each side, and on each side, too, there were three Noble guards in full dress, motionless, with drawn swords, as though on parade. But no one looked at them. Only the marble face, with its kind, faraway smile, fixed itself in each man's eyes, and its memory remained with each when he had gone away. It was very solemn and simple, and there were no other lights in the church save the little lamps about the confessional and before the altars. The long, thin stream of people went on swiftly, and out by the sacristy, all the short afternoon, till it was night, and the rest of the unsatisfied crowd was left outside as the single gate was closed.—Marion Crawford in Century.

Slow Eating May Be Bad.

According to The Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases, slow eating is as bad as fast eating. "The important point is not that we eat slowly or fast, but that when we do eat we chew with energy. Of course where the haste is due to some mental anxiety this may injuriously inhibit the secretions. Slow eating begets a habit of simply mumbling the food without really masticating it, while the hurried eater is inclined to swallow his food before proper mastication. Hence hurried eating is bad, but rapid mastication is advantageous. It concentrates our energies on the act in question, and hence more thoroughly accomplishes it. Moreover, energetic chewing stimulates the secretion of saliva in the most favorable manner. These various points are so commonly misunderstood, at least by the laity, that they demand our frequent attention."

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHAT PAPA WANTED.

He Wasn't After the Youth's Intentions, but Needed Cash.

Just as young Mr. Dolley was about to bid good night to Miss Trivvet, the gaslight in the hall burning low, he drew her to him and stole a kiss. At that moment Mr. Trivvet emerged from the library door farther along the hall and came forward.

"Oh, dear," said the maiden in a gaspy whisper, "I'm afraid papa saw you."

Her fear deepened into a certainty as her father approached and said to Mr. Dolley:

"Young man, I want to speak to you in the library for a minute or two."

Mr. Dolley followed Mr. Trivvet sheepishly, and the door closed behind them. The girl, pale and breathless, anxiety pictured all over her countenance, hid behind the parlor portiere that she might have a word with Mr. Dolley in case her father should allow the young man to go to the door unattended. Her eyes were fixed on the closed library door, visible to her from her retreat behind the curtain, and she tried to divine what was passing therein. Would Mr. Dolley be forbidden to come to the house again? She had heard of such orders issuing from parental authority, and already she was debating how she and he could evade them.

Whatever was transpiring? It would not require four or five minutes to dismiss an objectionable lover. Perhaps Mr. Dolley was bravely defending himself. Nay, it might be that he had bearded her father in his den and boldly asked her hand in marriage. The door opened. Mr. Dolley emerged alone. As he passed the parlor door Miss Trivvet came from behind the portiere.

"Oh, Harry, what did papa say?"

"He asked me to lend him a fiver."—London Tit-Bits.

Magnanimous William.

Louis XII was of the opinion that it was unworthy of the king of France to revenge himself for the insults he suffered as prince royal. The Emperor William of Germany is of like opinion.

Baron de Krosik, who has just been appointed a grand cross of the Red Eagle order, was formerly colonel of the hussar regiment in which the emperor as a youth first did military service. One night at mess, toward the close of a banquet at which the young prince, then a mere captain, had invited his friend, the Archduke Rudolph, the conversation turned to the projected reforms in the cavalry.

William declared himself a partisan of these reforms and defended his opinion with so much impetuosity that Colonel von Krosik, very much excited, suddenly interrupted him. "It is an absurdity," said he in a loud voice and contemptuous tone as he ridiculed the idea put forth by the prince.

"It is well," replied the prince. "Today you are my superior officer, and I must bow before you, but our positions may change."

When his former subordinate ascended the throne, the Baron von Krosik fully expected to see his name put on the retired list. But the emperor appointed him a general, gave him the important directorship of the School of Cavalry of Hanover and has ever treated him with the greatest respect.—New York Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7¼
Standard	7¼	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal	50	@	52
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	50
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	46
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	20	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 192 ℔ Sacks		@	67½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C	5¼	@	5½
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C. Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¾	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	5
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	3 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	18

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 31, 1899.

SCHOONERS.

B I Hazard (Br) 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Elma (Br) 299 tons, Baker, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Small, J T Riley & Co.

Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Miller, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

St Croix, 190 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co.

Chas H Sprague, 236 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Marion (Br), 1,218 tons, Roberts, A S Heide & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L, Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau Navassa Guano Co.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 43 cents bid per gallon for machine-made casks and 42½ cents bid per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.35 per barrel for hard, $2.40 for Dip and $2.40 for Virgin..

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 32@31½c; rosin firm at $1.15, $1.20; tar steady, $1.00; crude turpentine steady, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	42
Rosin	1,773
Tar	308
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year.—41 casks spirits turpentine, 407 bbls rosin, 399 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅞c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Good Ordinary	3	7–16 cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4	13–16 "	"
Low Middling	4	7–16 "	"
Middling	5¾	"	"
Good Middling	6	3–16 "	"

Same day last year middling 5¾c.

Receipts—439 bales; same day last year, 916.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 45@55c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65. Virginia—Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70 @80c.

CORN—Firm; 42½@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

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Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year...$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year..... 8.00
Sunday alone, 1 yea..... 3.00
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Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina
R. R. P. Oats
tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

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S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.

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JOHN E. COWELL

Personally in attendance at No. 11 South Front Street, where he will be pleased to serve all who are in need of a first class Hair Cu Shave or anything else in his line. ja 8

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL,

Near Alexandria, Virginia.

For Boys. The 60th year opens Sept. 28, 1898. Important additional improvements in buildings and equipment
Illustrated catalogue sent on application.

jy 31 tf — L. M. Blackford, M. A., we su — Principal.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

COLONEL SELLERS.

ORIGIN OF THE FAMOUS PHRASE, "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

How Dr. Stephenson's Works Spread From Dahlonega, Ga., to the Mining Camps of California—Mark Twain's Use of the Expression In "The Gilded Age."

Ever since the publication of The Gilded Age Mulberry Sellers' pet remark, "There's millions in it," has been quoted all over the English speaking world, but the true origin of that famous expression has never before been made public. W. P. Price, ex-congressman from Georgia, gives the following authentic account of the coining of that saying, which had its birth in the sleepy little town of Dahlonega, Ga. It was, in fact, one of the few things born there that ever became famous, for the old fashioned village has nestled among the mountains for nearly a century utterly unaware of the progress the outside world was making. But in 1850, when the gold fever was at its height, the craze penetrated even to this secluded valley, where gold had been found upon the mountain sides long before the Indians had been driven from the possessions of their fathers. The yield had not been great, but just sufficient to whet the appetities of these mountaineers and make them ready to believe the most fabulous stories of the golden treasures on the Pacific coast.

Day by day the little group that sat in front of the corner store diligently whittling discussed the wonderful finds in California, and the storekeeper would even stop the absorbing game of checkers he was playing with the sheriff in order to join in the conversation when it became most exciting. Such entrancing yarns as were spun there! Such stories as were told about poor devils like themselves who had struck it lucky and were now rich beyond their wildest expectations! The more they talked the more enthusiastic they became, until soon an expedition was formed, composed of the more adventurous spirits, to start for the gold regions. The news spread like wildfire and soon every ablebodied man in the country was willing and anxious to join them.

When Dr. Matthew F. Stephenson, assayer in the United States branch mint, then located in Dahlonega, heard of this, he shook his head and denounced it as a foolish craze, for the doctor had great faith in the resources of his native town. Then, too, he was an authority in the village, and his opinion was always listened to with respect. When prospectors and investors, hearing of the gold found in that section, came there to investigate it, Dr. Stephenson was always the one deputed to talk to them and dilate upon the hidden wealth of the neighborhood. Poor in pocket himself, the old doctor nevertheless had large ideas, and on these occasions he never condescended to mention any smaller sum than millions.

When he saw that the men were in earnest about starting for the goldfields of the west, the doctor became greatly exercised and announced that he wished to make a speech to them before they made any further arrangements. The next afternoon, being Saturday, was selected as a fitting time for his oration, and all the men, women and children of the village assembled in front of the courthouse at the appointed hour, for he had fame in the county as an orator and all were anxious to hear what he would say. The speech has not been handed down by his admirers, but Colonel Price, who was then a printer's boy in the village, remembers how, standing on the courthouse steps, his long tailed coat flapping in the breeze, the old doctor pointed one finger to Crown mountain, just south of the mint building, and cried dramatically, "Boys, there's millions in it." A shout of derision was his only answer, for his hearers felt they had exhausted all the possibilities of these mines. "There's millions in it!" the doctor repeated, still pointing to the mountains, but even this prophecy failed to alter the determination of his hearers, and a week later they set out on their long journey overland to California.

Rapid transit was then a thing unknown, and slowy did the bulky wagon train make its way through forests and prairies. Often, when the way was long and the difficulties and vexations many, some one would point to the west and cry, "There's millions in it!" and crack would go the whips. Thus did Dr. Stephenson's remark become the word of cheer. When at last they reached California, that expression was still the byword of the camp and often used to encourage a disheartened brother. If a claim refused to yield and the poor miner was about to give up in despair, a comrade need only point to it and say, "There's millions in it," to make its discouraged owner smile and seize his pick with renewed energy. One day an individual by the name of James Sellers came to the camp of some of these Georgia miners and cast his lot with them, and likewise adopted their byword. In fact, it pleased him so much that it was never off his tongue long, and he seemed to derive as much satisfaction as Dr. Stephenson had in rolling it out in sonorous accents.

The end of the story has already been told—how Mark Twain met Mr. Sellers and was so amused by his favorite expression that he determined to immortalize both it and James Sellers. When the first edition of The Gilded Age came out, great was the indignation of Mr. Sellers to find himself famous by reason of his pet saying, and he swore vengeance against the genial humorist. In fact, he is reported to have said that nothing but the abundant locks of a man by the name of Clemens, with the scalp attached, would satisfy him. Fortunately his ire had time to cool before he again encountered the humorist, though he was still desirous of having a pugilistic exhibition on first sight. Peace was finally restored between them, but not until Mark Twain had promised that in the next edition of his book he would christen Mr. Sellers "Mulberry," thus forever obliterating the bona fide James Sellers from the story. As the name of "Mulberry" was purely fictitious and therefore not applicable to any of the Sellers family the irate James was pacified by this arrangement. Mark Twain was as good as his word, and at the present time to Mulberry Sellers is ascribed the now world famous expression, "There's millions in it."—New York Tribune.

Chicago Society.

A correspondent of The Home Journal says that the two most striking facts about society in Chicago are that it is very small and comparatively poor. It is this poverty and the curious fact that society, while small, is not much assailed by outsiders demanding admittance which allow a really remarkable democracy of spirit. "There is no city in the world where a young man can be so poor and yet so well received. He must be properly introduced, but, this done, he is judged very fairly on his merits, and his good humor and entertaining power will pay his social debts everywhere."

A Pull on the Isis.

How bright and hard every man looks as with face keenly set he gets forward, every nerve and muscle braced for the coming struggle! They are evidently trained to the hour, as, indeed, they need to be, for the strain of eight nights' successive racing, much of it perhaps at 40 strokes to the minute, demands a thorough and careful preparation. The cockswain alone looks a little anxious as he grasps the line which connects his boat with the shore. "Touch her, bow!" he cries as with the force of the current the boat's nose sheers out into the stream. As soon as she is straightened comes the sonorous shout of "Ten seconds more!" a breathless interval, during which each remaining second is counted aloud from the watch, then a flash and the bang of the starting gun.

Nearly knocked off our legs in the tumultuous rush, we recover ourselves in time to tear with the crowd along the bank. What a scene it is—the towpath thronged with a dense mob of men, all yelling at the top of their voices, some shouting advice to the competing crews, as, "Now you are gaining! Keep it long! Well rowed, Merton—Ori-e-el!" while others seek to encourage their champions and stimulate them to the utmost effort by discordant brayings of horns and springing of rattles, which exhortations seem to us superfluous, since every man is so obviously doing his best. The river is all in a swirl with racing boats. Now the rush and rip of oars are close beside us. Again past the gut we see them extended like greyhounds beneath the opposite bank. What a pace they go! The course is a mile and a quarter, and it would take a fast trotting horse to keep beside them.—Good Words.

A WONDROUS WATERFALL.

A Cataract With a Thousand Foot Plunge In the Olympics.

The Olympic mountains have produced another attraction, the beauty of which is not surpassed on the western slope. What is said to be a grand waterfall coming from the snow capped peaks above the clouds over a bluff, falling a perpendicular distance of over 1,000 feet and disappearing in the bosom of a beautiful plain, has been discovered near Lake Crescent by two ranchmen. Their description of the scene would exceed anything of similar character in the Yellowstone park.

From the snow on the crest of the Olympics, where white men have never visited, comes a little stream, which rapidly grows in volume until it reaches the edge of a perpendicular cliff overlooking a beautiful plateau of 300 acres 1,000 feet below. For centuries the water has poured over the precipice until it has cut a smooth passage, something like a large pipe split in half, in the side of the mountain. Here and there its strikes an obstruction and out of the mountain's side spurts other falls. Standing alongside of the cliff a short distance away the scene is beautiful and looks as though there were half a dozen rivers bursting out of the mountain.

The huge volume of water disappears in a wild looking cavern, and becomes an underground river. It flows beneath the plateau for a distance of two miles, and then again bursts out of its imprisonment in the shape of an oval bridal veil and dashes over the rocks and cataracts down to Lake Sutherland and out to sea.

The country is very rough, wild and hard to penetrate. There is an abundance of wild game isolated around the falls. The discoverers of the falls killed nine elks in half an hour, and said there were a hundred more in sight.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Happy, Careless Days of Age.

Youth takes itself with the same seriousness which belonged to age in a time of less knowledge, and one of the greatest proofs of a more complete mastery by the world of the art of living is the wish and ability to be careless. The one who is learning to dance counts the step, and that is what age has ceased to do, while youth is still whispering "one, two, three" most sedulously to itself. It is not that things do not seem so important, nor is it, as it is sometimes claimed, that age or the age is more skeptical. But generally age nowadays has mastered its elementary knowledge earlier until it has it as an actor has an often played role and need not be conning the part all the time. It does not lose its dignity because sometimes, like royalty, it travels incognito, and if it chooses under other titles to seek a freer life it knows how to do it, and dares do it, and is welcome to, though it creates a very different state of things from any that ever existed before. Seeing the bent brows of sophomores and the solemn eyes of "buds," no one dares to talk longer of the happy, careless days of youth. There is a change. Age "s'amuse," and really, in view of present conditions, there is nothing to be done except to advise youth to hurry up as fast as it can and grow old.—"The Point of View" in Scribner's.

The Will.

We all know that the older the seed the worse the crop, and the fresher from the hand of God the little mind the deeper we can stamp on it ideas of purity and truth. In doing this we must remember that the Spirit giveth life. "I have to work like a slave," said a good woman, weary with her worries, but the answer came from a more waywise comrade, "Oh, but, my dear, you can work like a queen."—Miss Frances Willard.

A LOCAL Disease

A Climatic Affection.

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known specific,

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

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Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of — The Kind You Have Always Bought — Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE TOBACCO WORM.

A Pest For Which No Satisfactory Remedy Has Been Found Yet.

The tobacco worm is an enemy against which large dealers would like to find means of protection. It is a curious fact that this pest is seldom seen in latitudes north of 30 degrees above the equator, and it is never found in domestic cigar leaf grown in this country, or in any of our tobaccos, unless a certain amount of moisture enters into the manufacturing process. So important is this matter in countries south of 32 degrees of longitude, and more especially to the cigar manufacturers of Hindustan, that a process has been patented for protecting cigars from the pest. Any one who has had any experience with the "triches" or "lunkahs" Mr. Kipling talks about will know that it is no infrequent thing to come across one so filled with holes that it is impossible to smoke it. Every once in awhile cigars from Cuba are found to have the pest. Cigars that are smoked eight or ten weeks after leaving the rolling table, as are most of the American made cigars, are not attacked.

In smoking tobaccos in this country the worm is found. Every now and again a dealer finds the worms in his store, and a nice task he has to get rid of them. The manufacturer closes out his stock, scrubs the factory down and leaves it open to the frosts of a winter. Then in the spring it will be clear again. The dealer has to clear out all his stock, inspect it closely, and make bargains of the tainted or send it back to the manufacturer. A few years ago a cigar dealer not far from the city hall received from the manufacturers of a certain brand of cigarettes a warship made entirely of cigarettes. Soon after worms appeared in his cigars and were traced to the ship. The ship had been made for some time, and the tobacco had been made especially rich in glycerin to keep it from breaking as it dried. It was literally alive, and from the window where the ship was the worms had spread all over the store.

The remedy for these worms in Hindustan is to coat the box with a solution which practically renders it airtight, and then subject the box to a very high dry heat. This process is said to be successful, but leaves the cigars drier than the average American likes them. The remedy tried in this country has been cold storage, which has also put an end to the worms, but, then, cold has an effect on fine leaf as bad as heat and utterly takes the aroma and snap out of fine cigars. The only sure preventive appears to be to get the goods fresh and not keep them too long.—New York Sun.

No Law Against It.

Some years ago, soon after the completion of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad from San Antonio to El Paso, the writer was employed as a rodman in the engineering department of the company. My first work took me to Langtry, on the banks of the Rio Grande, a town that has been made famous by Roy Bean, the county judge, and the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight. The engineer in charge was running a water line from the station to the river, a mile distant. He wished to finish the survey before sunset and asked me to hurry up with my work with all possible speed.

Two Chinamen were being used as chainmen, having been taken from section work for the purpose. They were very slow, and finally I lost my temper, speaking harshly to one. He understood English fairly well and showed fight. He was standing about 50 feet away when he threw a hatchet at me with all his strength. Having missed me, he picked up a steel rod, the ends of which were as sharp as a brier, and started toward me like a mad bull. I was unarmed and saw no escape except by flight. Just as I had turned to run there was the report of a rifle, and upon looking around I saw the Chinaman on the ground and the other one running with all speed. The depot agent, who had been out hunting, had arrived upon the scene just in time to save my life. The Chinaman was left lying on the ground, and we went to hunt up Judge Bean. The tragedy was explained, and we waited in breathless silence to hear what he had to say. The judge eyed each of us curiously for a moment. Then a look of disgust settled upon his rugged features.

"Killed a d——d Chinaman, eh? How many times did you shoot 'im? Once? Well, that's better. Last time a man did a Chinaman up in my jurisdiction he had ter shoot 'im three times. Course they ain't no law ag'in killin one of 'em that I kin fin in the stater books, so I had ter turn 'im a-loose. But I fined 'im ten gallens er licker fur shootin mo'n once."

We thanked the judge and turned to go, when he said, "As I said, I can't fin you, but is air one of you got er bottle on his pusson?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Knowing Dog.

A St. Bernard dog which lives near Boston proves a great comfort to a widow to whom he does not belong. Dogs usually confine their care to their own households, but this one, recognizing the unprotected state of the widow, who lives alone, extends his services to her house. She is afraid of tramps who pass her house on the way to Boston. The farmer who owns the dog, therefore, when he sees a suspicious character coming up the road says to his dog:

"Jack, go over to Mrs. H.'s and sit on her piazza till the tramp gets by."

Whereupon the dog runs over to Mrs. H.'s, posts himself at the door, and if the tramp comes up the walk steps forward and growls at him. As the dog is a big one and rather forbidding, though he has never been known to bite any one, the tramp in 99 cases out of 100 remembers that it is getting late, and that he hasn't any time to fool away along the road. When he is well out of sight, the dog returns home.

The dog carries his gallantry to the same lady to such an extent that when she is visiting his master's house of an evening he always accompanies her home to the door of her house.—New York Tribune.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

jan 4 1y — tu

TELL

All Your Neighbors

About the Wonderful New Constitutional Cure for

RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.

je 10 1y — tu th sa

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

We Have Just Received

Several Lines of New Dress Goods which we Have Just Placed on Show.

A big line of fine new Ginghams at 10c.

A nice line of new Piques at 10 and 12½c.

A beautiful line of new Braids and Jets from 5 to 25c.

A few pieces of double-fold novelty Dress Goods at 10c, worth 15c.

Some very pretty Dress Goods to push at 50c.

A very pretty line of Silk to sell for 50c per yard.

Two hundred nice French Felt Ladies' Hats to sell for 29 cents each.

All Silk Ribbon No. 30, 2½ inches wide, at 12½c.

Nice bunch of Feathers and Birds worth 15 and 25c, for 5 and 8c.

A lovely line of Violets from 3 to 30c a bunch.

All grades of new fine Roses.

One hundred pairs of fine heavy all wool White Blankets to close out.

10-4 five pound Blankets for $3.98, every particle fine white wool.

Comforts from 50c to $1.50 each.

Nice line of heavy Underwear to move. We will sell all grades of Underwear at reduced prices.

Children's all wool Waists from 20 to 30c each.

Our $1.00 Capes to push at 69c each.

Our $1.75 line Double Capes, Fur Trimmed, made of all wool Cheviot, at $1.20 each.

Three Hundred pairs of job Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents at 25c a pair to close.

Gent's very heavy seamless and stainless Half Hose, four pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Hose, all grades, from 4 to 25c.

We handle everything in Children's Hose. Very fine at 5c; extra seamless at 10c.

All grades of Notions at the lowest price.

Gent's damaged Linen Collars we sold for 10c now 3c each.

Ladies' Linen Cuffs for 2c a pair.

Three hundred styles of fine Embroidery to sell.

We will give you the prettiest goods for the price from 3 to 25c per yard.

Come to see us at the largest Dry Goods store in the city. We are headquarters for Bargains at Wilmington's Big Racket store.

CEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

ja 29 tf

A. D. BROWN Is DAILY Receiving NEW GOODS.

MONDAY MORNING we will place on sale a full line of NEW WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, and will here make mention of some of them

Welts, Lawn Checks, Soft Finished Nainsook, Mull Checks, French Nainsook, Linen Cambric, Dimity, Persian Lawn and Tuckings. The line of Embroideries is the largest, newest and most exquisite patterns.

Silks and Satins. Checked and Plaid Taffetas. Solid Taffetas, Armures, Peau De Soie, Satin Duchesse and White Polka Dot Taffeta.

JAPANESE DRAPERIES AND RUGS.

Something entirely new in this line, such as Jutes and Crapes.

NEW IMPORTATION OF MATTINGS.

Just received 50 Rolls and 100 more to arrive. They are the latest importation and Designs. All small patterns and beautiful colorings.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES.

By rail Monday, we will receive some handsome Lace Curtains in Irish Point and Brussels effect. Shades, all sizes and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

A. D. BROWN.

ja 29 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller

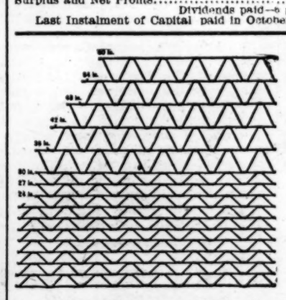
RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$659,983 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	377 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,600 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$156,143 52	" from banks	190,907 20
Due from other Banks	$165,290 57	" Individuals	666,562 36-906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27—386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,983 57	Total	$1,162,983 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—8 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf



The Hartman Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards. Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

ja 15 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT COULD YOU GIVE A CHILD THAN A DEPOSIT IN

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Results if you Deposit Something Each Week.

$ 1	a week	for	5	years	you will have	$ 286
$ 2	"	"	"	"	"	$ 572
$ 3	"	"	"	"	"	$ 858
$ 4	"	"	"	"	"	$1144
$ 5	"	"	"	"	"	$1430
$10	"	"	"	"	"	$2860
$15	"	"	"	"	"	$4290
$ 1	"	for	10	years	"	$ 637
$ 2	"	"	"	"	"	$1274
$ 3	"	"	"	"	"	$1911
$ 4	"	"	"	"	"	$2548
$ 5	"	"	"	"	"	$3185
$10	"	"	"	"	"	$6370
$15	"	"	"	"	"	$9555

de 28 tf

AIR LINE — TRAINS — DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M. Laurinburg 6:28 P. M. Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:56 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A.M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:18 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:30 P M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:58 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 408—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 408—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 408—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M. Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:20 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.

L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices Portsmouth, Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND	No. 2 DAILY
Leave Wilmington	8 10 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 41 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 53 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, January 21
ONEIDA..... Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA..... Saturday, January 21
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Tuesday, January 24
ONEIDA..... Tuesday, January 31

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ja 20 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secreta — jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.				
DAILY	No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19			
9.45 A. M.	A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.35 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 8.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 3.55 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 8.00 P. M.			
DAILY	No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34			
7.00 P. M.	P. M., Warsaw 8 43 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.33 P. M. Weldon 12.50 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.33 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8.33 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.08 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.			
DAILY except Sunday	No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.			
2.25 P. M.				
SOUT

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31.

STOCK BROKERS' FAILURE.

W. A. Porterfield & Co., of New York, Make an Assignment—Liabilities $40,449,88.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Wm. A. Porterfield & Co., bankers and commission stock brokers, to day made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Richard H. Taylor and Thomas F. Young assignees. The assets are stated to be $30,814.49 and liabilities $40,449.88.

Mr. Porterfield, the senior and managing member of the firm, makes the following statement:

"I have worked twenty hours a day for the past month, and am simply a physical wreck. My efforts to keep things moving through this advancing market were successful up to the past few days, when, through the talk of supposed friends and public interviews by former partners, our financial standing has been weakened and our Southern clientele made a run upon us. Our finances, being scattered in Southern banks, were not available for immediate use, and this, together with considerable moneys due us by responsible people, but uncollectable upon a moment's notice, makes a combination of circumstances which we cannot overcome. Considering the state of the markets and the worn-out condition of my assistants, I concluded this was the only move left to protect our customers and ourselves. We settled up all our local obligations and discontinued business in Washington last week, as we were unable to place transactions there on a commission basis satisfactorily. We have paid out over $81,000 to customers during the past week. From the condition of our accounts, I think our assignees will be able to make a satisfactory settlement with all customers."

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Ask the President to Make Wheeler a Major General in the Regular Army. Senator Morgan Thanked.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, January 30.—The General Assembly has passed a resolution recommending to the President the appointment of General Wheeler to the position of major general in the regular army as soon as a vacancy shall occur, in recognition of his gallant service and able generalship at the battle of Santiago, by which he won the lasting gratitude of the American people.

A resolution was also adopted as follows:

"WHEREAS, Through the tenacious efforts, and enthusiastic advocacy of that great statesman, Hon. John T. Morgan, the bill authorizing the construction of the Nicaragua canal has at last been enacted by the Federal Senate; and, whereas, the construction of the Nicaragua canal will mean a grand evolution for the South and the western world; therefore be it,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Alabama, feel grateful to our distinguished Senator for his superb courage and the splendid energy exercised in procuring the end he has achieved, and congratulate him on his brilliant attainment.

CAVALRY FOR CUBA.

Fifteen Troops of Regulars Leave Savannah To-day and To-morrow.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SANANNAH, GA., January 30.—The War Department has reached the conclusion that it has about enough infantry in Cuba at present and that cavalry is now needed. Some fifteen troops of the Second, Fifth and Eighth cavalry, regulars, will sail from here on three transports, the Minnewaska, Manatoba and Michigan, to-morrow and Wednesday. The cities of Cuba are now pretty well supplied with American foot troops and the especial need in the islands is for mounted men in the country districts who can cover and preserve the peace in much territory.

WEST VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

Result of An Old Feud in the Mountainous District.

By Telegrapn to the Morning Star.

HAMLIN, W. VA., Jan. 30.—The home of James Skeen, on Guyandotte river, was attacked last midnight by four masked and armed men. Black Skeens was killed, James Skeens was mortally wounded and his wife and baby and Ambrose Spurlock were seriously wounded. Arrests will follow and further trouble is feared before a preliminary trial is held. The tragedy is the result of an old fued in that mountainous district.

EWART'S NOMINATION.

Adversely Reported by the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day made an adverse report on the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina. Judge Ewart was appointed during the recess and now holds the position. An effort was made in the Senate to have Ewart confirmed notwithstanding the adverse report.

IN THE SECOND ROUND.

Tom Sharkey Put Out Jack McCormick at Philadelphia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Tom Sharkey put out Jack McCormick of this city, in the second round of what was to have been a six-round go at the arena to night. The bout lasted as long as it did probably because the sailor wanted to give the great crowd present something for their money.

After the bout Sharkey announced that O'Rouke, would, on his behalf, cover the money deposited in New York by Fitzsimmons.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SENATE DEBATE ON PHILIPPINES.

Senator Chandler Opposed the Consideration of Senator Bacon's Resoulation.

PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSITION.

To Pass Upon the Future of the Philippines Before Taking Action Upon the Treaty—Senator Mason's Resolution Passed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—An effort on the part of Senator Allison, of Iowa, to obtain consideration in the Senate to day for the Indian Appropriation bill precipitated a running debate which occupied all the time until the Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session on the peace treaty.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, called up his resolution offered Saturday afternoon and presented a resolution in an amended form as follows:

"WHEREAS, A large number of the sailors and soldiers of the United States are now in the Philippine islands, or on their way there; and, whereas, there are differing newspaper reports as to the condition of the health of the soldiers and sailors; and, whereas, it is reported by the press that there is a large percentage of those who are made sick by reason of the climate of said islands; and, whereas, it is stated upon good medical authority that during the late years as high as fifty per cent. of the soldiers unaccustomed to that climate have died by reason of the said climate; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of war be directed to furnish for the information of the Senate a statement as to the percentage of our soldiers who are sick and have been sick and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate in said islands, and to set forth when, according to the generally accepted term, the sickly season begins in the said islands."

The resolution was adopted.

The Peace Treaty.

Senator Allison, Iowa, called up the pending Indian appropriation bill and asked the Senator to proceed to its consideration.

Senator Jones, Arkansas, said that when he and other Senators agreed to vote next Monday on the peace treaty it was the understanding that an opportunity would be afforded to vote first upon certain pending resolutions, which are pertinent to the main question.

Senator Allison replied that he had no desire to interfere with any matters pertaining to the treaty, but in the absence of formal notice of any Senator to speak to-day he thought it an opportune time to take up theIndian bill.

Senator Jones said there was a desire that the resolutions be passed upon by the Senate before the treaty was voted upon. Personally he was ready to vote to day.

Senator Bacon, who was anxious to obtain action upon his resolutions, said that unless action should be taken before the vote upon the treaty was taken all of the cognate resolutions would be displaced and rendered nil.

After further debate and at the request of Mr. Bacon, the resolutions were laid before the Senate. Instantly, Senator Chandler, New Hampshire, entered a motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Bacon thought this scarcely fair, as the motion of Senator Chandler, he said, meant, indisputedly that the resolutions should die.

Senator Chandler disclaimed any attempt to dispose summarily of Senator Bacon's resolutions, although he thought they ought to be considered by the committee. He held it was only reasonable that a vote should be had on the resolutions and personally he would not object to a vote next Friday or Saturday. He thought, however, no action bearing in any way upon the treaty ought to be taken by the Senate until the vote was had on the treaty itself next Monday. The pending resolutions would then come up very naturally.

Senator Bacon said his desire was to obtain early action upon the resolutions in order that the House might have an opportunity to pass upon them before the expiration of the present Congress by limitation.

Objections to Discussing Resolutions.

Senator Carter, Montana, discussed not only the resolutions offered by Senator Bacon, but also the situation as it was presented to the Senate, declaring that no public interest and no sound public policy required a vote upon the resolutions at this session of Congress. A favorable vote upon any of the pending resolutions, before the conclusion of the work on the treaty of peace, would be a vote of lack of confidence.

"The adoption of these resolutions," he declared, "would be a pledge to those who are defying the authority of the United States in the Philippine islands. As a nation we cannot afford to have it understood that the United States army was expelled from those islands. Some of the Philippine insurrection seems to have been imported by way of the Hong Kong Philippine Junta into this country. I would not vote for such a petty, trifling promise, even if it were to take the entire army of the United States to show the aggregation of Malays, Mohammedans and Filipinos who doubt our authority, that we would not budge one inch."

Proposterous Proposition.

The treaty now under consideration did not render it either desirable or proper that this Congress should not pass upon the future of the Philippine islands. He declared that there was no disposition on any hand to dispose of the Philippines in any other way than the enlightened judgment and acute intellect of the American people should dictate. So far as he was personally concerned, Senator Carter said, he was not disposed to mortgage the future or to attempt to embarrass in any manner the action of the next or any other future congresses. The treaty did not bind Congress to do anything that was not in consonance with the enlightened sense of the American people. For what purpose, therefore he, asked, do the gentlemen who are urging the adoption of these resolutions seek to bind the action of the Congress.

Interrupting the speaker, Senator Bacon said that so far as his resolutions were concerned there was no attempt in them to commit the government to any particular policy, except that it did not propose to exercise permanent sovereignty in the Philippines.

Senator Teller inquired if there was anything in the resolutions to prevent the government from exercising at least temporary sovereignty in the islands with the intention, subsequently, of allowing them self government. He believed that, of course, it would be necessary for the United States to exercise some sort of control over the islands at least for a time.

Senator Teller then offered an amendment to the resolution covering his point and Senator Bacon accepted it.

Resuming, Senator Carter said that Senators were belittling the dignity and destroying the confidence reposed in this country by foreign nations by endeavoring to mortgage the future policy of the government and voting a lack of confidence in the nation by even attempting to adopt such resolutions as were pending. He declared that the passage of such acts was a declaration that the people had no confidence in those who are to be in position to make a disposition of the islands in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

Senator Carter thought this country needed a change in its foreign policy and thought our trade would not amount to much abroad until it is once thoroughly understood that an American citizen would be protected in all his rights in any part of the world. He thought it a shame on the United States government that many of its citizens, seeking protection, passed by the American consulates and entered those of Great Britain or France. Replying to a question by Senator Mason, Senator Carter said that the power of the United States was the only authority to-day recognized in the Philippines.

"Being the only responsible government there," said he, "the safety of every citizen on these islands be he German, English or what not, rests upon us. We cannot say with propriety to the rebel forces on those islands: 'We will give you everything we have fought for if you will only permit us to ratify the treaty of peace with Spain.'

"We will inquire when this treaty shall have been ratified, who in those islands is in rebellion against our government. If they do not recognize the rights and authority we shall exercise there we will whip them to death. The soldiers of the United States will not withdraw from those islands until a proper and stable government shall have been established there."

The Senate then at 2 o'clock, on motion of Senator Davis, went into executive session.

At 6.40 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House put in a hard day's work on the Army bill to-day and to-night. When it adjourned thirteen of the pages had been completed. The committee amendments giving the President discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each were adopted and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff 331. A substitute was adopted for the section providing for promotions which was designed to equalize promotions. A fight was made to reduce the age limit for officers to be appointed to the various staff departments from 50 to 30 years, but it failed. An amendment was, however, adopted to require a mental and moral as well as a physical examination for such appointees. Much of the time to-day was occupied in short speeches on the general proposition to increase the army and annex the Philippines and there were several lively personal controversies.

The House will meet to-morrow at 11 and whatever time remains before 3 o'clock after the bill is completed under the five-minute rule will be devoted to general debate. The heavy weights on both sides will close. The final vote is to be taken at 3 o'clock.

The House adjourned this afternoon at 5 P. M

COTTON RATE WAR.

The Cut Inaugurated by the S. A. L. Made Permanent and Regular.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 30.—The cotton rate war to Southern and Eastern points inaugurated a few days ago by the Seaboard Air Line's cut of 30 per cent. and then followed by an additional cut by the same road of five cents per hundred pounds, is here to stay, a joint tariff having been issued by the Southeastern Freight Association, making rates permanent and regular, beginning to morrow.

Cotton was moved from Atlanta to Liverpool Saturday on a rate of 39 cents, four cents cheaper than cotton was hauled under the old rate from Atlanta to Brunswick or Savannah.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Prints Moving Upward—Staple Cottons Also Advancing—Demand Quiet.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January. 30.—Prints are again moving upward, an advance of ¼c in American indigo blues and shortening of discount in other quarters being noted. Staple cottons also show an upward tendency, sellers being reserved in brown, bleached and coarse colored goods. To day's spot demand is quiet, but there is good mail order business of general character. Print cloths strong. No sellers offering sixty-four squares at 2⅝c. Tone of woollen goods division steadier. Dress goods steady.

THE EAGAN COURT MARTIAL.

Records in the Case Placed in the Hands of the Judge Advocate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The record of the court martial in the case of Commissary General Eagan was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber to-day for review. Secretary Alger discussed the matter with the President yesterday and the papers came to the judge-adocate general through the usual routine channels. General Lieber could not say to-day how long it will take him to complete the review. When he has concluded with the papers he will send them along to the adjustant general.

THE LATE A. H. GARLAND.

Imposing Funeral at Little Rock, Ark. Large Attendance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 30.—The remains of the late Hon. Augustus Hill Garland were laid to rest in Mount Holly cemetery this afternoon. The ceremonies attending the funeral and interment were imposing and were witnessed by a great throng, The train bearing the remains and escorts reaching Little Rock this morning, were met at the union depot by committees from the Legislature, the State Supreme court and other organizations. Governor Jones and his staff were also at the station.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. †

PEACE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE

Sent to the Senate by the President in Response to Senator Hoar's Resolution.

CONCERNING THE PHILIPPINES

Senator Gray Held Out to the Last Against the Policy of Acquiring the Islands, As Unpatriotic and Inconsistent With Good Statesmanship.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence on file in the State Department bearing upon the peace treaty and it was read in to day's executive session. The correspondence was sent in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the commissioners to the President and from the President to the commissioners in the way of instructions in return. The documents are numerous, as there were telegrams, letters and reports for almost every day the commissioners were in Paris.

One of the first cablegrams from the President instructed them to demand the cession of Luzon island only of the Philippines and he told them that full sovereignty should come with it. The reading of the correspondence received the closest attention from Senators.

In submitting the papers the President sent a brief message, saying that he transmitted them in accordance with the resolution. The reading consumed the entire executive session, lasting from 2.00 to 3.30 o'clock, except a few minutes at the close.

Much of the matter covered the same ground as that already published, but it was presented in the form in which the proceedings were outlined from day to day in the cable correspondence between Secretary Day as the President's representative on the one hand and Commissioner Day as the representative of the American commissioners on the other.

The principal interest among the Senators attached to the President's instructions to insist upon the cession of the island of Luzon, and after that the decision to take the entire group of islands. This latter development appeared from the correspondence to be a growth, and the suggestion was made by the commissioner to the President as a result of occurrences at Paris after the arrival there of the commissioners. In his dispatch concerning Luzon, he said there was but one alternative: "The United States must either take the island and assume sovereignty or return it to Spain, and of the two courses he preferred the former."

Spain was from the first unwilling to cede any of the Philippines and she made especial objection to letting go of Luzon alone. The commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, urged that to take Luzon and have the other islands in the archipelago in the hands of the Spaniards would be to invite innumerable complaints with other nations, and especially with Europe and with Spain. Much stress was laid upon the probability of future trouble with Spain. With Luzon under American administration, there would be soon such a vast improvement, they wrote, that the islands would soon grow more and more rebellious, and with Spain's oppressive methods of government we would soon again find that we had another Cuba at our door. Furthermore, there would be constant filibustering, and we should find ourselves spending millions to preserve a state of neutrality, just as we did in the case of Cuba prior to our declaration of war on account of that island. General Merritt's testimony on this point was cited, and was made the reason for much of the argument in favor of taking the entire group.

The President does not appear to have at any time given explicit instructions to consummate the bargain by taking all the Philippines; but rather, after hearing a full explanation, to have left the matter to the discretion of the commissioners. The entire controversy was practically over the Philippines and the question of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Spanish bonds for which the Cuban revenue, were pledged. The Spaniards from the first insisted upon an indemnity for the Philippines, and the correspondence shows that after the proposition to pay $20,000,000 was made negotiations proceeded much more smoothly and were brought to a close.

The American commissioners seem to have been of one mind as to the wisdom of taking over all the Philippines, with the exception of Senator Gray, who, notwithstanding he signed the treaty, held out to the last against the policy of acquiring these islands. In one notable dispatch he pleaded zealously against the policy as unpatriotic, un-American and inconsistent with probity and good statesmanship.

After a brief debate the Senate refused to print the correspondence.

AGUINALDO REPRESENTATIVE

Another Communication Sent to the State Department and Diplomatically Ignored.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Sixto Lopez, secretary to Agoncillo, the Philippine representative here, called at the State Department this afternoon and deposited with the chief clerk another communication addressed to the Secretary of State, protesting against our government's attitude to the Filipino Republic. The terms of the protest do not go as far as an ultimatum. The same fate awaits this communication as that which befell its predecessor—it will be diplomatically ignored.

Accompanying the communication is a long memorial addressed to the Senate, containing a comparative argument in opposition to the ratification of the treaty and which the envoy asks the President to send to that body. The letter of transmittal contains more than the mere request, but Agoncillo feels that he is bound by courtesy not to make it public until an opportunity is had by the State Department officials to make a reply.

A snow storm continued all day over the greater part of Colorado and it is said by old settlers to be a record breaker. Nearly all the mountain railways are blockaded and in most cases the companies have given up the hope of operating them until the storm subsides.

Ten degrees below zero at 10 o'clock last night marked the lowest reached by the mercury this winter in Chicago. The cold is growing, and by morning, it was thought probable, 15 or 13 degrees below zero will be reached.

TO PAY CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Arrangements Made for the Disbursement by the United States of Three Million Dollars.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, January 30.—President McKinley is understood to have empowered Robert P. Porter to arrange for the disbursement of $3,000,000 among the Cuban soldiers. Mr. Porter will probably go with Senor Conalez de Quesada to Remedios to meet General Maximo Gomez to persuade the Cuban commander in-chief to disband his forces and to lend his influence to the United States military administration. Mr. Porter and Senor Quesada are conferring to-night with the governor general.

Dr. Castillo who returned from Remedos to-day after a two days visit with General Gomez, says the latter is much hurt by what he regarded as American neglect of his authority and rights and is determined to advise his soldiers to go home penniless.

Gomez purposes coming into the neighborhood soon and will review the Cuban troops at Marianano, though the date has not yet been fixed.

There is some doubt whether he and the other military chiefs will accept the $3,000,000, no matter what other favorable condition may be offered. Mr. Porter, who, it is understood, will act as the personal representative of President McKinley in the negotiations, has been directed to learn the best terms that can be made and is empowered to propose what it is hoped will be agreeable terms.

MRS. ANNIE GEORGE.

The Woman Charged With the Murder of Mrs. McKinley's Brother.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SANTO, O., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Annie George indicted for murder in the first degree for killing George D. Sexton, brother of Mrs. L. McKinley, was brought into court to-day to hear arguments on motions preliminary to her arraignment to-morrow.

Judge Taylor took the matter under advisement and will hand down his dicision to-morrow morning when the arraignment of Mrs. George will follow at once. It is thought that there will then be no more preliminary motions and that the trial will proceed. Attorneys for Mrs. George will endeavor to establish an alibi.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Delaware Legislature continued balloting for Senator yesterday, but the deadlock remained unbroken.

The eleventh ballot of the Nebraska Legislature for Senator developed no change in the relative positions of the candidates.

Another fruitless ballot for U. S. Senator was gone through without change in the Washington Legislature.

Four ballots taken by the utah Legislature but no material change was made. The Republicans voted for C. O. Whitmore.

Twenty children are reported to have been drowned by an ice disaster at the village of Warpuhnen-Boirheim, Prussia.

Joseph V. Quarles was nominated by acclamation for United States Senator by the Republican caucus of Wisconsin's Legislature, last night.

The business portion of Eps, nine miles from Livingston, Ala., on the Alabama Great Southern, consisting of but eight stores, was completely destroyed by fire late Saturday night. The loss is heavy.

The vote for U. S. Senator, taken yesterday by the California Legislature, showed the dead lock to be unbroken, the ballot resulting the same as those taken during the last ten days.

The transport Chester proceeded to Cienfuegos, Cuba, with the Thirty-first Michigan, after putting in at Pablo Beach, Florida, Sunday, to report the loss of her deck-load from heavy weather. The ship was not damaged.

The German barque Elvira, 1,449 tons, recently condemned at Savannah, Ga., with a cargo of chalk, was sold at public auction to the Luckenbach Company, of New York. The price paid was $10,035 for the vessel and 45 cents a ton for the cargo.

Sixty-seven cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester were poisoned yesterday, presumably from eating turkey. Physicians were called in and administered antidotes. The condition of the sick gradually improved until all were out of danger.

There were only thirty-nine votes cast in the Pennsylvania Legislature's ballot for United States Senator yesterday. Mr. Quay received thirty-five votes and Mr. Jenks four. Less than a quorum voting there was no election

Mrs. Wm. J. Mayer, aged 31 years, wife of a wealthy wholesale tobacco dealer, of Liberty street, Pittsburg, committed suicide at Atlantic City, N. J., by jumping into the ocean. Mrs. Mayer had been in Atlantic City about ten days. There seems to be no doubt that her ill-health produced melancholia and prompted her to end her life.

Spanish Cruelty.

The cruelty of the Spaniard, or rather his callousness, his recklessness of the lives of others, and even of his own, is a mediæval and oriental survival, says Irving Babbitt in The Atlantic, and then, too, there underlies the Spanish temperament I know not what vein of primitive Iberian savagery. Mme. d'Aulnoy relates that on a certain day of the year it was customary for court gallants to run along one of the main streets of Madrid, lashing furiously their bare shoulders, and when one of these penitents passed the lady of his choice among the spectators he bespattered her with his blood as a special mark of his favor.

Insensibility to the suffering of animals, though general in Spain, is not any greater so far as my own observation goes, than in the other Latin countries. Possibly mediæval religion in so exalting man above other creatures, in refusing to recognize his relation to the rest of nature, tended to increase this lack of sympathy with brute creation. The Spanish peasant belabors his ass for the same reasons that Malebranche kicked his dog—because he has not learned to see in it a being organized to feel pain in the same way as himself.

"When the little girl is naughty, says Miss Jessie M. Fowler, giving a mother directions for curing her small daughter's bad temper, "put on her best gown, and you will see that she cannot withstand its influence."

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant heme and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent. ja 8 tf

DWELLING FOR RENT.

HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent. de 13 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

Having completed a course at the National Dramatic Conservatory of New York city, I am now prepared to start a class in Delsarte and Elocution. Can be interviewed at 507 Dock street, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Miss Hattie Taylor. ja 31 1w

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. Love & Flynn, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 26 tf

Lost Yesterday, on Fifth, Dock or Sixth street, a moonstone stick-pin. Reasonable reward for its delivery at STAR office. ja 27 3t

The steamer Frank Sessoms will run an Excursion to Union Church, at Point Caswell, on Sunday next, the 29th instant. Will leave Foot of Chesnut street at 6.30 A. M. Returning, will leave Point Caswell at 4.00 P. M. Fare, round trip 50 cents. ja 27 2t*

For Rent—Good office apartments in the Y. M. C. A. building fronting Grace street; rooms formerly occupied by the C. F. T. Company. Apply to Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. ja 26 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 22 tf

Subscribe Now—The Tenth Series in the Clarendon Saving and Loan Association will open Saturday, January 7th, 1899. Subscription to same can now be made by applying to S P. Collier, Secretary, 17 Princess street. D. C. Love President. su de 11 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis, 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 23 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 99. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

A BUCKET SHOP!

But not the kind that is generally meant by that term.

. . . We handle

Buckets of all Sorts and Sizes

For all sorts of uses.

We can also supply you with EVERYTHING in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

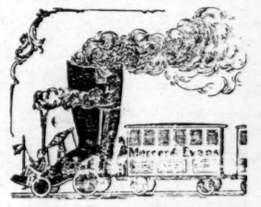
WE MAKE

Jobbing a Specialty.

GET OUR PRICES.

J. W. MURCHISON.

ja 25 tf



For any kind of GOOD SHOES Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer.

Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at $3.50

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 3.00

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.50

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.00

These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.

The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are "Beauties" Try them also.

We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS, call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

ja 26 tf

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING AND CARPETS.

Beginning February 1st.

Read Circulars for Prices.

Bargains in Every Department.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

ja 29 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

ON THE MOVE

To make room for New Stock. The power of price, as we have figured it down to command the attention of the public, cannot fail to MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP of such desirable merchandise.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

In offering Rugs, much depends upon the variety of styles as well as variety of makes. The field is well covered on that score in this sale.

Here is a list of one lot of Smyrnas:

Rugs,	18x36 inches,	95c.
"	26x54 "	$1.75
"	30x60 "	2.35
"	3x6 feet,	3.45
"	4x7 "	5.65

Carpet Department.

In offering our Carpets for this sale we have decided to make lay and lice them FREE. A BARGAIN.

Velvet Carpet, on your floor,	$1.00 yd
Tapestry Brussels on y'r floor,	75c yd
All Wool Ingrain on your floor,	65c yd
Half Wool Ingrain on y'r floor,	50c yd
Floor Oil Cloth,	25c yd

Let us make your new Window Shades. We carry the largest stock of Shade Goods in the city. Ready-made Shades, Opaque Cloth, six feet long, Spring Rollers, only 25 cents.

OUR NEW SPRING MATTINGS HAVE ARRIVED.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Wear the W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns. ja 29 tf

The Long and Short

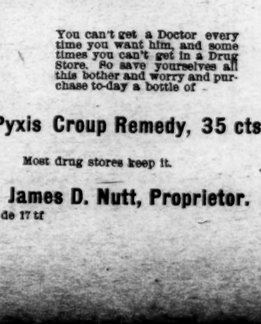
OF IT. WHEN IT COMES TO FITTING A MAN, THERE ARE NO TWO MEN ALIKE IN FORM. THEREFORE AN ARTIST IS NECESSARY. WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE IN QUALITY, STYLE, FIT, WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, AND GIVE STYLE TO THE POOREST FORM.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO SEE OUR LINE OF SUITING AND TROUSERING BEFORE BUYING.

OUR LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS IS STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE.

M. H. CURRAN,

ja 15 tf 107 Princess street.



A HUGE JOKE

is always relished, just as our exquisite sauces, Chow Chows, Pickles and relishes of all kinds that we keep will make you relish your cold meats, soups or oysters when your appetite fails you. Our fine Farina, Flaked Tapioca and Plum Pudding, or any other choice morsels in our high grade stock of goods are appetizers that will whet the palate.

FRESH EGGS to-day, 12½c per dozen. And just to start you over our way, we will now make you a price of 25c per pound for the BEST TABLE BUTTER.

Two lb Tomatoes, 8c can; three lb Tomatoes, 25c can A choice lot of N. C. Hams only 11c per pound.

Let us hear from you with an order.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

ja 28 tf

WALL PAPER AT REDUCED PRICES.

In order to redn ce our stock of Wall Paper, before the new Spring patterns arrive, we will sell balance of stock on hand at a

GREAT REDUCTION.

WINDOW SHADES.

If you want GENUINE COTO HOLLAND SHADES, we make them to order on best Hartshorne Rollers. None better.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ja 20 tf

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.

de 17 tf

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese, Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts, Cakes and Crackers.

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

no 20 tf